NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. Extra Compensation Granted to the Printing Superintendent and Assistants.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.

The Bills Relative to Railroad Co and Foreign Bank Notes Passed by the Assembly.

THE TRIAL OF SPRING FOR THE DOUBLE MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA,

&c., &c., &c.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

MOLAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, March 23-9 P.M. I send you the following official information with regard to appointments by the President, with the advice nd consent of the Senate:-

Ionia, Michigan, vice Louis S. Lovell, removed. Frederick A. Hall to be Receiver of Public Moneys at

Ebenezer Warren to be Register of the Land Office at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., vice Richard Butler, removed. William A. Pratt to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Sault Ste Marie, Mich., vice Joseph V. Brown, removed.

Generee, Mich , vice Cornelius Rosevelt, removed. Thomas S. Atlee to be Register of the Land Office at Lawrence Vandewater to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Kalamazoo, Mich., vice John M. Edwards, re-

James Long to be Register of the Land Office at

Michael G. Dale to be Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, Ill., vice Mathew Gillispie, commissi

bert C. Wilson to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Palestine, Illinois, vice Jesse K. Dubois, comm

to fill a vacancy.

Joseph M. Garrison to be Indian Agent in Oregon, to

till a vacaucy. Richard P. Hammond to be Collector at San Francisc

vice Beverly Seunders, removed. Hamilton Stuart to be Collector of the district of Texas,

vice W. R. Smith, removed.

Paul Arnau to be Collector at St. Augustine, Florida. vice John M. Hanson, removed.

MORE APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS—THE SENATE—THE CENSUS BUREAU—A WISCONSIN MAN POSTED—THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTIONS, ETC.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, March 23, 1853. The following nominations were to-day confirmed by

the Senate:—
Hon. Hugh J. Anderson, of Maine, as Comm

Richard P. Hammond, as Collector, and Philip A. Roach,

Appraiser, at San Francisco. Henry Wilton, Marshal of Illinoi

The President has cominated Nathaniel Hawtho United States Consul at Liverpool; Thomas P. Pierce, (a distant relative of the President,) Postmaster at Hillsborough, N. H., and Benjamin Jackaisay, Indian Agent The Secate will probably adjourn finally on Monday.

The Census Bureau is about being reorganized. Its derical force is to be increased to about forty by reinents and perhaps new appointments.

Visconsin, because he did not resent a cowhiding, &c All sorts of harsh epithets are applied to Mr. E.

The Washington papers say that President Pierce's last public reception, for the present, will take place to mor-

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1853.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Ham lin's resolution, that the same extra compensation be al lowed to the Superintendent of Printing, and the clerks and measengers under him, as is paid, by the resolution of

In grade.

Mr. Stuarr, (dem.) of Mich., moved to strike out the Superintendent, but the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Doors (dem.), of Iowa, offered an amendment providing that no extra compensation shall hereafter be allowed to any one, out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Senate.

Mr Banger (whig), of N. C., approved of extra compen

should hereafter think proper to vote the usual exceptions of the Lorenze replied it had been repeatedly said, "this is the last time we will vote the extra," yet the system still went on. He said he was sick of it. He had been beset and bedeviled by men, women and children, even at a late hour of night, to support such allowances. (Laughter.) The abuse however, had grown so large as to fall by its own weight and he was glad of it.

Mr. Baden made an appeal to the Senator for the last time, and

extras was voted during last session, and he was opposed to so large an expenditure

Mr. Chart (free soll), of Ohio, with a view of terminating the abuse, offered a proviso, that hereafter no allowance of any kind, beyond the regular compensation, shall be made to any officer of the Senate.

Mr. Baddin moved an amendment, namely, "unless directed by the Senate." (Laughter.)

Mr. DOUGLAS, (dem) of Ill., regarded the system as an intolerable abuse, and thought the Senate should now give notice, it would no longer be tolerated.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Iowa, hoped the amendment would prevail, notwithstanding he had withdrawn his at the instance of the Senator from North Carolina, whose appeal it was impossible to resist. In return his friend, for once, should yield to him in this small matter.

Mr. BADGER said nothing would give him groater pleasure, but it must be done in the proper place and in the right way and he begged the Senator to fall back on the glorious position which he occupied a little while ago. (Laughter.)

(Laughter)
Mr. Donge was satisfied good would grow out of the

mendment.

Mr. Bright, (dem.) of lova, thought the Senator from Ohio was carrect in offering the amendment. Extra compensation was at first considered trifling, but like other nefarious systems it had grown. The secretary, whose salary is \$3,000, received \$500 extra; another officer, with a salary of \$1,500, the same extra. Another, whose salary is \$1,800, \$250 extra Clerks, at salaries of \$1,500, received \$250 extra Clerks, at salaries of \$1,500, received \$250 extra cach, and employes receiving \$300 or \$190, had also \$250 extra. This for short as well as long sessions. Even the gate-keeper, remote from the Capitol, got the extra The Senate had reached a point where the abuse should be checked. If the employes are not satisfied with their regular salaries, there are plonty of well qualified gentlemen who would be glad to take their places in fifteen minutes. (Laughter.)

After further debate, Mr. Badorn's amendment was disagreed to, by—yeas, 4; nays, 31; and Mr. Chase's was adopted by 34 to 3, as follows:—

Yeas—Messra. Adams. Atchison, Atherton, Bayard, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge for Iowa. Douglas, Evans, Everett, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Hamtin, Houston. Hunter, James, Jones of Iowa, Malfory, Mason, Morton, Norris, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky. Toccey, and Weller.

MAYS—Messra. Badger, Borland, and Cooper.

The resolution thus amended was adopted.

EXTRA COMPENSATION NOT GRANTED TO MR. MALE.

Mr. PHILIT (cem.) of Ga, said the resolution to pay Robert Beals, late sergeant at arms, his salary for the residue of the present year.

Mr. PHILIT (cem.) of GB, said the resolution did not propose to pay an afficer for rendering service, but a man whom the Senate flad discharged. They might as well establish a rule that for years hereafter, when a man is discharged, he shall be paid for ding nothing. He did not see with what consistency the Senate for the vote he had given to day.

BILL-GREAT EXCITEMENT-WARD TO BE DIVIDED, ETC.

ALBANY, March 23, 1853.

The Railroad Consolidation bill passed the House to struggle was a hard one. No measure has been resisted with more determination, because it is supposed that it break down all competition. The whole management will now be placed in the hands of Mr. Corning, as President of the consolidated companies. Some of the opponents have thought of consulting the Governor on the subject

The bill to divide the Eighteenth ward of the city New York also passed the House.

There was a little sparring in the Senate upon the que tion whether the State is bankrupt or not. It is openly declared that the State is unable to pay its debt as it falls due.

The amendments of the constitution will be under dis-

cussion again to morrow in the Senate. The Union Co-lege affair will follow, and the tax and toll bill will con-sume the remainder of the session W.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 23, 1853. A petition was presented from the mechanics of New York, against the Emigration bill.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING The Maspeth avenue bill was ordered to a third reading. Also, the bill relative to the conveyance made by the Dutch church corner of Green and Houston streets.

Also, the bill for the incorporation and regulation of

Also, the bill amending the charter of the General Ocean Steamship Company.
Also, the bill allowing the Second street Methodist church, of New York, to hold lands for cemetery pur-

poses.

PROPOSED QUARANTINE AT SANDY HOOK.

A report was received from the Commissioners of the Land Office relative to the purchase of a quarantine site at Sandy Hook.

THE GENERAL RAHLWAY LAW, ETC.

Mr. BABCOCK reported a bill to smend the General Railway law, in reference to the appointments of commissioners.

sioners.

Also, to authorize Buffalo to loan its credit to the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad.

falo and Pittsburg Railroad

BILLS PASSED IN COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Whole passed the bill providing for a bridge across the west branch of the Hudson, in Warren county.

The same committee passed the bill for the relief of Elias Stillwell and Benjamia Smith. This, as being the first case in which the Canajoharie relief claim is involved, drew out a long debate.

Rilas Stillwell and Benjamin Smith. This, as being the first case in which the Canajoharie relief claim is involved, drew out a long debate.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF AUSABLE RIVER.

The Committee of the Whole considered the bill for the imprevement of the Ausable river.

Mr. Taesn (whig) defended the bill, as one of those measures which tended to the advancement of that part of the State, which only needed wise and liberal legislation to display its resources, so abundant and so valuable. It reached a country not yet opened, and one which, when developed, will give its tribute of traffic to the Northern canal to an extent which will augment the revenues of the State.

Mr. Rockers (dem.) advocated the bill.

Mr. Whight (whig) illustrated the advantages of the bill by reference to the vast lumber trade which had arisen from the improvement of the Racquet river.

Mr. Cornell (dem.)—Can the Senator from the Fourteenth inform us from whense the monsy can be derived?

Mr. C. would be glad to vote for the bill.

Mr. WHILME (whig) wished to know when that time was to arrive when the debts of the State were to be considered as all paid?

Mr. WRICHT—As it is announced in several quarters that the State of New York is near bankruptoy, the time of being out of debt must be very remete.

Mr. PIERCE (dem.)—It is necessary to be just before we are generous. The State must first pay its public servants. Such appropriations as are designated in this bill must tale their turn.

The debate was continued till the hour of recess.

AFTERNOON SERSION.
THE FOREIGN RANK NOTE BILL.
The Assembly bill in relation to the circulation of foreign bank notes was immediately ordered to a third reading, and the bill had, by consent, a third reading.
Mr. Platt (whig) moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.
This drew out a long debate, after which Mr. Platt moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost, Mr. Cooley (dem.) said the bill would have the glorious effect of preventing the brokers of Wall street going to Illinois to bring her vitiated currency here
The hour of adjournment cut off further debate.

Assembly. ALBANT, March 23, 1853.

BILLS READ AND PASSED.

Appropriating \$100,000 to enlarge the locks of the Os.

Prescribing the banking powers of the New York Dry

To divide the Eighteenth ward of New York To amend the charter of Owego.

To amend the charter of Owego.

THE FOREMON BANK NOTE ACT.

The bill to amend the act concerning foreign bank notes was taken up and, after some discussion, passed. It forbids banks in this State to receive or issue foreign bank bills that are at a greater discount than is fixed for the redemption of notes of banks of this State at their agencies, now one kalf per cent.

Mr. Shaw, (dem.) of N. Y, said it was a sort of illusion to suppose that legislation could make bank notes good. Nothing could do that except a sound basis of gold and silvec. The design of this bill, however, is very good for it prohibits the issue of depreciated foreign banks notes in this State. There had been but one proper agency to regulate the currency of this country, and never could be until a national bank was restored.

Mr. Galz, (dem.) of N. Y.—It regulated the politics of the country, too.

Mr. Shaw said the bill was the best that could be adopted, and yet it was an illusion—an illusion for which

per agency to regulate the currency of this country, and never could be until a national bank was restored.

Mr. GAIE, (dem.) of N. Y.—It regulated the politics of the country, too.

Mr. Shaw said the bill was the best that could be adopted, and yet it was an illusion—an illusion for which the country must yet pay. These bills inevitably introduce fraceds and confusion into business, and this bill puts foreign notes on the same basis as our own, and gives the bill holder the security of the bank redeeming them. But this security is for the time being only, and may be withdrawn at any time within twenty-four hours. The whole banking aystem is a fraud, and will prove so. There are only two banks in the State that can redeem fueir circulation any day. The others would have to sell their assets to do it. He would not have introduced the bill although it might do good for the day, but for the day only. The whole system must fall at some time, although this might aid in postponing the catastrophe.

The Assembly then took up the bill to authorise the CONSOLDATION OF CENTRAL RALEGAD COMPARIES.

Mr. HADIEN, (dem.) of Seneca, moved to recommittee bill, with instructions to amend, by making way fare the same per mile as through fare.

Mr. INGALIS, (dem.) of Seneca, moved to recommitment. He could not understand the haste with which this bill is urged through the House. The namendments are important to the protection of the people. We authorize a tremendous mosopoly, and we should protect the rights of the people as far as possible. Give men power and they will use if. Neither public convenience nor public policy require the passage of this bill. It concentrates from thirty to one hundred millions of capital, to be controlled and directed by one mind. The bill was unconstitutional; elevated by one mind. The bill was unconstitutional; elevated by one mind. The bill was unconstitutional provided for by a general law. Could not consolidation take place under a general law. Could not consolidation the provided for by a general

passage. Yet these arguments would fully apply to the position of the gentleman from Monroe, who is willing to censolidate one line of railroads from Albany to Buffalo. That there was a strong railroad influence here cannot be doubted. Yet he sould see that one company could more cheaply and conveniently transact business than several. But the consolidation should be confined to one sontimuous line, and not include other roads. It would require but a slight change of phraseology to make this a general bill, which would conform to the requirements of the constitution. Why not again go into Committee of the Whole, and make this amendment? Perkaps all that is sought by this bill could not be attained in that way, but all that is fairly needed, and all that the public convenience requires, could be gained.

Mr. Gloven. (dem.) of N. Y., said there was an atempt to compel all express trains to stop at every station. This certainly could not be. It would be destructive of the rights and convenience of travellers. All roads have way trains arranged to accommodate way travel, and they must have through trains to accommodate through travel. It is preposterous to think of abolishing express trains.

Mr. KENNEDT, (whig) of Cayuga, although in favor of

travel. It is preposterous to think of abolishing express trains.

Mr. Kinnich, (whig) of Cayuga, although in favor of consolidation, felt it demanded, by the interests of the people, that way fare should be repudiated in the law, or way travellers would be oppressed by the company. All persons not travelling between Albany and Buffalo would be way passengers, and their interests should be earefully guarded.

Mr. Burner, (whig) of Essex, was among those who must be placed under ban for changing his views. At first he had feared that so large a corporation would be dangerous, but, after careful examination, he had arrived at the conviction the bill was right. Moneyed institutions have not the power attributed to them. There is no example of a great moneyed corporation which could stand when the prejudices of the people were aroused against it. The United States Bank is a case in point. Strong as it was, and connected with all the commercial interests of the country, it went down before the breath of popular indignation. The instant it was susjected of an attempt to influence polities, its strength was paralized. So of the deposit banks—the instant they were thought to act politically they were destroyed. So it will be with this railroad corporation. The people of New York are watchful and jealous of improper political influences, and the instant they suspect this corporation to be laying an oppressive hand on them, it would be shorn of its strength. The object of this bill was a good one, and, to save the time of the Legislature, he hoped it would pass at once.

Mr. Maiburn, (dem.) of Albany, moved the previous

some of which he thought favorably of, could be embodied in a separate bill, and he thought it might pass both houses.

Mr. Sr. John, (dem.) of N. Y., renewed the call for the previous question.

Mr. Mahsu, (dem.) of Tempkins, moved to lay the call en the lable. Lost, by 41 to 50.

The call for the previous question, (ordering the bill to a third reading.) was sustained, by 63 to 50.

Mr. Incalls said there was a constitutional provision that no member interested is a question should vote upon it, and he thought those owning railroad stock should refrain from voting.

The bill was then passed by 70 to 34, as follows:—
Aves.—Mesers. Aiden. Ashley, Barker, Blauvelt, Burnet, Bush, Cary, Caspenter. Chamberlin. Chatfield. Clapp. Dubis, Elliworth, I. N. Ely, J. E. Ely, Emnas Finch, Forsyth, Fulton, Gale. Gifford. D. Gifmore. Glover. Green, Haydes, Hendse, Hibbard, Hickox, Holley, Hoyle, Hutchings, Hutchinsen, Jackson, Kearney, Kennedy, Kneeland, Littlejohn, Livingston, Maiburn, McClary, Miller, Noble, Odell, O'Keefe, J. C. Osgood, Patterson, Persons, Petengill, Peters, J. Reid, Rogers, J. Rose, P. W. Rose, Searing, Sessions, B. Smith, C. Smith, L. H. Smith, R. P. Smith, Russell Smith, S. S. Smith, Speaker, Stewart, St. John, Stratten, Streeter, W. Taylor, Ten Eyck, Temple, Thorne, Townsond, Van Alstine, Wobb. Weeks. Wedekind, Welch, Whitecomb, Wilson, Wood—79. Noes.—Messra, Amshry, Beckwith, Boman, Burroughs, Eushnell, A. H. Gardiner, B. T. Glimore, Hadley, A. C. Hall, Lawrence, Loomis, Lounsbury, Marsh, McBurney, McLean, O'Brien, Osborn, L. Osgood, Perkins, L. Reed, A. B. Rese, Shaw, Spaford, Sprague, D. B. Taylor, Westovor, West, Winner—34.

Before the result was announced, Mr. Beman expressed a desire to challenge the votes of all those who sustained the bill, on the ground that they were interested by owning stock, but the matter was dropped.

Mr. Hander moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost.

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Mr. Hendre's motion was then lost, 74 to 30.

RILLS PASSED.

To establish free schools in the village of Waterloo.
To authorize a road through Clinton county.
FORWARDING THE RUMINES.

Mr. GAIZ, from the select committee of nine, appointed to forward the business of the House, reported a large number of bills as suitable for reference to select committees to report complete. Recess was then taken.

AFTERNOON SERSION.

RAIL TRACK IN DIVISION AVENUE.

The bill was reported complete authorizing a railread track in Division avenue, Williamsburg.

By Mr. D. B. Taylor—To amend the charter of the Pacific Steam-hip Company.

To amend the act relative to steamship companies.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Fast River Insurance Company.
To amond the charter and increase the capital of the Williamsburg Water Works.
The Assembly then adjourned.

The Gardner Trial.

Washington, March 23, 1853.

The examination of Capt. Edward Barry was resumed big morning. He described forward by the control of the contro

The Philadelphia Murder Trial.

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The trial of Spring still causes excitement. Young Spring has been under cross-examination the whole morning, but nothing important has been elicited contradictory to the evidence in chief. The prisoner watches his son closely, and appears gratified when his counsel succeeds in involving the boy in contradictions on miner points.

sel succeeds in involving the boy in contradictions on minor points.

P. S.—The evidence against Arthur Sering, for the commonwealth, has closed, with the exception of one witness, to be examined in the morning. The counsel for the prisoner told him after the sjournment of the court that his case was hopeless, and advised him to make a confession and throw himself upon the mercy of the Court, to procure longer time for the preparation of the defence. He has no witnesses to offer.

The Inula Rubber Case in New Jersey The Court to day decided not to discharge the attachment against Horace H. Pay, and required him to give \$5.000 security to appear before the Master and abide by the decision of the Court. This he did, and was discharge the security to appear before the Master and abide by the decision of the Court. This he did, and was discharged the security of the court. the decision of the Court. This he did, and was dis-charged from custody.

The case of Goodyear versus the Central Railroad, for an infringement of his patent in using springs of vulcar-ized rubber, made by Day, was argued, and the decision is to be given on the first Monday in May.

Scilous Accident to Dr. Alexander Duncan.

CINCINNATI, March 23, 1853.

Dr. Alexander Duncan, ex member of Coogress, was so severely injured by a wagon, loaded with lumber, passing over him near this city, this morning that his recovery is almost hope ess.

From Puerto Cabello.

Boston, March 23, 1853.

The schooner Charles Allstrom, from Puerto Cabello March 3, reports that the yellow fever still continued its ravages among the shipping there, but that it was bealthy on shore. The Allstrom lost two of her crew while in port, and the captain and mate were taken down with it, but recevered. The coffee crop was short, and coffee was quoted at 10 a 10 \(\frac{1}{2} \) c. Hides, 10 \(\frac{1}{2} \).

The British Hark Abeona on Fire:
New ORMANS, March 19, 1853.
The British bark Abeona, which cleared for Liverpool on the 5th instant, is now lying on fire at the Southwest Pass. Her eargo consists of 800 bales of cotton and 500 sacks of corn. She will probably be totally destroyed and sunk.

Death of the Mayor of Richmond. RICHMOND, Va., March 23, 1853. Ceneral William Lambert, Mayor of this city, died to

Items from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 23, 1863.

The Susquehanna Bridge bill has been again under discussion in the Legislature to-day, on a proposed amendment, restricting the company from discriminating against way travel.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock sold here to-day

at 76.

Seven Paltimore city banks have applied to the Legislature for new charters.

Col. John S. Gittings has been appointed Pension Agent for Maryland.

We have no mail beyond Richmond to night. Three New Orleans mails are now due.

THE CELEBRATED FATHER GAVAZZI

Public Reception at the Tabernacle. CONCISE RESUME OF HIS EVENTFUL LIFE.

Broadway Tabernacle, for the purpose of extending a suitable reception to the celebrated Italian patriot and

BINDADWAY TABERNACLE.—Wednesday evening, March 23, at 7½ o'clock.—The undersigned would respectfully invite the friends of civil and relixious liberty to a meeting in the Broadway Thebrancle, on Wednesday evening, March 23, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of welcoming to the United States Father Gavazi, the Remma patriot and orator, at which time, after addresses by distinguished speakers, Father Gavazi will address the andience in the English language, stating facts in recard to the presont condition of Italy, and particularly of Rome.

W. W. Chester,
Mortimer De Motte,
E. Folks Faresti,
Theodore Disylat,
Theodore Disylat,
Theodore Disylat,
Theodore Disylat,
Anson G. Phelps, Jr.,
and others.

Father Gavazi was conducted to the platform by some half a dozen clergymen, among whom were Rey. Drs.

half a dozen clergymen, among whom were Rev. Drs. Cox, Cheever, Fairchild, and Dowling of Philadelphia.

When Gavazzi made his appearance, he was received with some faint manifestations of applause by the au-dience, which was an extremely numerous one. W. W. Chester presided over the meeting, which was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Dowling, in which he specially solicited the blessing of the Omnipotent on all countries from which the light of the Bible is shut out, but parti-cularly on these over which Remarker projects. cularly on those over which Romaniam presides.

Mr. W. W. Chester, the Chairman, then explained the object of the meeting, and made the following observa-tions:—This meeting has been called by the friends of civil and religious freedom, to welcome to our city the patriot and orator, Signor Gavazzi, who will address you

in Figlish, and give some interesting details. In a community like ours—born as we are on the soil of freedom—no subject can be more interesting than that of liberty. We have learned from history—its struggles—its short existence—and its temporary extinction, and in no country more frequently than in Italy. Oft times would it have emancipated itself, were it not for the more organized power of its beligerent enemy—despotism. In those times might triumbed over right, and the sword settled every controversy. But the times are improving, and now a reproof wounds like an arrow, and public opinion has more influence than an army—as a proof of this, I would ask, if the Madiai would have been permitted to live a month in the sixteenth century? In a work entitled the "Reformation of Italy," you will find that extipation was the order of the day, and a person no sooner exhibited the power of religion in his heart than he was persecuted to the death—anything but that could be forgiven—may, for a few scudi, a man might purchase the indulgence to commit the greatest crime. But pure religion was hersey, and must be crushed. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the eyes of the civilized world were turned towards Italy. It seamed to have awaked from a sleep of ceaturies. The arts and sciences, which had been buried in the dark ages, sprang to life—Ita Vinci, Raphaei, and a constellation of the brightest geniures ine world has ever known, sastched up the expiring torch that had dropped from the hands of the Greks, and with its light illuminated the world. Not unlike this new birth of the arts was the resuscitation of religion. Another genius, not inferior to any of his cotemporaries, was the reformer Luther, who (though for a while traumeled by early prejudices.) soon let burst the light of truth so long hidden under the Yubbish, which light has grown brighter and brighter, till it has lightened the whole of Chistendom. We may here ask if the arts and sciences will ever roll back into darkness? Can weever again be made t cut mis green goodese despisee, and her magnifidence destroyed? We will trust in the power and promises of him who alone has hindered this subtle scheme of man's devices from enveloping the world in its deadly folds. The question is a fair one—Web io Gaura? The following question is a fair one—Web io Gaura? The following of the control of the same to the control of the same town the repaired to Bologne, where his merits were appreciated, and sond the Senate mised him, with the title of Pro-Consul, to the highest dignity conferred on a citizen, the maternal genediather, Pattusi, was President of the Court of Appeals in the same town. He was a man of incorruptible integrity, and honored by all by the appellation of the Just. On his tends is inscribed Uomo Giusto. Gauzzis' father successively falled the offices of Irofessor of Law in the University Registrate at Rorli, Irofessor of Law in the University Registrate at Rorli, Irofessor of Law in the University Registrate at Rorli, Irofessor of Heaville order. So promisent were his talents and literary attainments that at twenty he was selected to full the professional chair of rhetoric and belies lettres in the public college of Cararaggio, at Naples. When he left. Naples to proceed to Arpino for the purpose of ordination, general sorrow was expressed. Duning his shock here, instead of spending list time in solitude he devoted it to preaching. After his ordination he went to Leghort, and was there appointed teacher in belies lettres. Here he encountered the supplied of the art his literal was forced to quit the place. He now abandoned literature and devoted himself to preaching, being 25 years of the supplied of the art him large and forced to quit the place. He now abandoned literature and devoted himself to preaching, being 25 years of the service of the supplied of the art himself years and received himself to preaching, being 25 years and released with the substitution of the particular to the proceed to Arpino for the particular to the process of the service of

pointed Gavarri Chaplate in-Chief, empowering him to act with supreme authority over the other chaplains. In an interview with the Pope Gavarri was told that the passage of the Fo was authorited solely with a view to recover for the Holy See the district of Polesine. It was not for liberty to Italy from the tyranny and oppression of foreign powers, it was for no national benefit, that the Pope blessed that army and sent them forth, but to add some territory and wealth to the Papal States. Gavarzi performed well the part of chaplain, and in all places where the army went he presched for liberty. He did all he could then to secure the union of all Italy in paternal bonds—the expulsion of all foreign oppressors, and the leaving of Italians to manage their own affairs without Austrian dictation and powder. In the changing events he suffered many hardships. He was watched, and compelled to live in seclusion. He was seized and imprisoned, and singularly released. When the French army entered Rome he was a proscribed man, and diligently hunted; but under the protection of the American Eag, and the good offices of the American consul, he was got out of Rome, and found warm hearts to welcome him in Eagland. He has united with no Protestant denomination. He says he is a member of the primitive Roman Church, as founded by Paul. He is now biding his time. He is ready and anxious to return to Italy, as soon as he can do so with safety, and again preach to the multitudes of his countrymen.

Dr. Chravett then came forward and addressed the meeting—He had a paper, he said, put into his hand, from, Dr. Patten, who intended to have come here tonight to give the meeting a sketch of the life of Dr. Gavarsi. He would therefore read it to them. [Dr. Cheever, secondingly read the notice, but we prefer giving the following biographical sketch, prepared for the Herall Dy an Italian gentleman perfectly acquainted with the Protesting the solounce of the life of Dr. Gavarsi. He would therefore read it to them. [Dr. Cheever, secondingly re

in the language of his beloved but down-trodden in the language of his beloved but down-trodden on hear in the country of their exists, anxious one more the eloquent voice which cheered them in their hour of trimph, clubbed together the pittance of poverty to hire a room for the purpose, and the result has been the potent blast of indignant oratory, and the trumpet note of withering denunciation, with which he now assails the Roman count. The bold freedom of his structures derives immense importance from the fact he sets forth of their being in accordance with the sentiments of a large body of the young clergy of italy—a kind of Puseyism, menacing the utter ruin of ultramontane ascendency at home, while it seeks to triumph in Frighola and in the United States.

After the reading of Dr. Patten's paper, the Chairman read a letter from Reve Pr. Urwick, of Dublin, commending Father Cavazi, after which, the meeting was not a mere product of the Protestant Society, one of whose secretaries was with them here to-night. He considered it more generic and occumented than even the Council of Trent. (Laughter.) This meeting would reduce a great effect, and be heard in London, Dublin, and in haly itself. He was rot generally in favor of agitation, though there are seasons when such is necessary, and this he thought one of them. He would asy nothing disparsing to his friend when he said that this meeting would be great, even if Gavazzi was not here. The principle on which it was convened would of itself have induced this addience to attend. He did not see men in the movement—he rew only God. One of the greatest heretics in the world, according to the Roman Catholic standard, was Saint Paul hinsself. They were, however, in a counting the world, according to the Roman Catholic standard, was Saint Paul hinsself. They were however, in a counting the world, according to the Roman Catholic standard, was Saint Paul hinsself. They were however, in a counting the world, according to the Roman Catholic standard, was Saint Paul hinssel

is directly to overthrow Popery—indirectly to overthrow all that tends to Popery—and therefore I have a mission also against Protestantism. (Cheora.) Father Gavami alituded to the fact of his retaining the monastic habit, which he says he does because he wore it in the Revolutionary struggle, and it is endeared to him by memories. His title of padre he retains because he was so known to the Italian people, and to distinguish him from his brothers. The medal, he said, he gained, not in a coffeehouse, not in a club, not in a church. No; but in a field of battle, in which ten theusand Italians, with one hundred and twelve guns, commanded by Field Marshal Radeizky personally: and therefore this medal is dear to me. (Applause.) I will now put, said he, in conclusion, clearly and distinctly what I said before. I came to America for war, not against individuals, but a system. Will you permit me to give you a word of advice? The Popish system is bad—is all bad—as are all and everywhere bad the streets of New York (Great laughtor.) You know I sm an independent man, but I will say that in this beautiful town—only comparable to some Italian towns, and for her position only with Naples—in your beautiful town the streets are very bad. (Laughter.) In miny weather they are exceedingly muddy, in dry weather they are horribly dirty, in stermy weather they are good to blind and to sufficeate people, so that all foreigner—and I hope before the Great Exhibition you will correct this abuse—all foreigners say that the streets of New York are bad for all except the tailors, shoemakers and opticisms. (Laughter.) Such is the Popish system, my dear brethren. it is bad in all and everywhere; is bad in a theory and bad in practice. It is only the ancient pagnative or brethern. It is bad in all and everywhere; is bad in a theory and bad in practice. It is not the such as a party, with artillery. No, no. Under the bleasing of Ged, the breasts of the Italians, and our own right arms, the Italian language, in the Tabernacle, commercing on Mon

MILITARY INSUBORDINATION AT FORT HAMILTON— ATTEMPT TO MURDER MAJOR PEMBERTON, V. S. ARMY.

Ma or Pemberton had occasion to charge a corporal, named White, with some violation of military discipline and neglect of duty. The man was placed under arrest. mansed White, with some violation of military disciplies and neglect of duty. The man was placed under arrest, and confined to his quarters, pending an investigation. After some consideration, and reflecting upon the past charges, and he was ordered to return to his duty. This seems he nurtured in his heart feelings of revenge toward his commander instead of those of gratitude. On Tpesday evening he inquired that that gentleman was from home. White made for a brother officer, to which he advanced, and restory, with the same of a brother officer, to which he advanced, and reparted to any a few words to the Major. The latter approached him in an unauspecting manner, when the Major suddenly sprang upon him, turned his arm stake, and attempted to wench the weapon from his hand. A very severe struggle ensued, in which both he made years and the ground; and it is asserted that even the feet. A number of military men arrived quickly, and succeeded in disarming and arresting him. He is in close custody, awaiting a trial by courtmartial. From inquiry structure frames are the search of the weather. It was not quite so warm as it was a few days previous. At twelve o'clock the day became clear again. The wind blew from clied the southeast all dev. The tnormometer at the Herrary office ranged from 48 to 55 degrees above zero. If this is taking decrease in the number of deaths by consumption and inflammation in the City Inspector's report, published on Menday next.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN EROADWAY.—At half-past twelve o'clock A W vesterdes dischards a first hard for the confined the confin

AN OMNER'S IN A BLAZE—On Monday night, a camphene lamp upset in one of the Third avenue and Pearl atrect line of stages, setting fire to the roof and seats the omnibus. The flames were, however, extinguis sed before much damage was effected, by the Fourth ward police.

Among the list of passengers by the stamer we notice the name of Madame A sits George. complished lady and author, it said, is about to the American press another volume of her the Queens of Spain. Her residence, it is said limited in America.